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January 2012

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Recommended Citation

Siddiqi, S. A., Kamal, A. K. (2012). A new antiplatelet agent cilostazol: What is the evidence for its use and tolerability?. *Journal of Pakistan Medical Association*, 62(1), 78-789.

Available at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/pakistan_fhs_mc_med_neurol/133

A new antiplatelet agent Cilostazol — what is the evidence for its use and tolerability?

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What is Cilostazol?

Cilostazol is an antiplatelet agent that inhibits phosphodiesterase III in platelets and vascular endothelium. It has also been shown to improve serum lipid profile by lowering triglycerides and increasing high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. Apart from cardiovascular or peripheral artery disease, Cilostazol has been used in ischaemic stroke patients to reduce recurrent stroke.

What is the data on efficacy of Cilostazol versus placebo in prevention of atherothrombosis?

A meta-analysis of Cilostazol versus placebo in atherothrombotic diseases including cardiovascular, cerebrovascular or peripheral artery disease showed that Cilostazol was associated with significant reduction (14%) in occurrence of all atherothrombotic events. Of all these vascular events, the major reduction was seen in cerebrovascular events (42%) with only 1% reduction in the cardiac events. In addition, this effect was not associated

with any increased risk of bleeding complications.

What is the data on efficacy of Cilostazol versus Aspirin in secondary prevention of stroke?

Till date, two large trials of Cilostazol have been done versus aspirin to address its role in secondary prevention of stroke. These are CSPS II and CASISP which were done on Japanese and Chinese patients respectively.

CASISP recruited 720 patients (mean age 60 years, over 60% male) with an ischaemic stroke within 1-6 months and randomized these patients to receive either Cilostazol or aspirin. The average follow up was 12-18 months. All patients had ischaemic infarctions (more than one in 60% cases in both the groups) on the MRI while 39% patients had evident cerebral microbleeds. Overall, the bleeding events were 4% and 9% in Cilostazol and aspirin respectively. Both symptomatic and asymptomatic cerebral haemorrhages were seen more in the aspirin group than Cilostazol group. Notably, all the symptomatic

haemorrhages were noted at the site of previous microbleeds. In the initial 6 months, both drugs have the same effect on reduction of stroke recurrence but after 6 months, Cilostazol was more effective than aspirin causing 38% relative risk reduction in stroke. Of all the recurrent stroke events, 25% in the aspirin group and 8% in the Cilostazol group were related to cerebral haemorrhage.

CSPS II recruited 2757 patients with an established non-cardio embolic ischaemic infarction within past 26 weeks. These patients were randomized to receive either Cilostazol or aspirin and were followed up for a mean of 29 months. Overall, lacunar infarction was more common and 30% patients were randomized within 28 days of index event. Over half of the patients in both the groups were receiving aspirin at the time of randomization. The primary endpoint i.e. the first occurrence of new stroke (cerebral infarction, cerebral haemorrhage, subarachnoid haemorrhage) as well as the secondary composite endpoint (stroke, transient ischaemic attack, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, heart failure or hospitalization for haemorrhage) was significantly less in Cilostazol group than aspirin group. Cilostazol reduced the composite outcome by 20% as compared to aspirin. Also, the haemorrhagic events (cerebral haemorrhage, subarachnoid haemorrhage, haemorrhage requiring hospitalization) were also more common in aspirin group than Cilostazol group.

In a recent metanalysis performed by this group, Cilostazol was found to be beneficial especially due to its side effect profile in the reduction of intracerebral haemorrhage.

Conclusion

Cilostazol is promising as an option for the secondary prevention of vascular events after a non-cardio

embolic ischaemic stroke and in patients who do not have active concurrent cardiac ischaemia. It may be useful in patients who are at increased risk of CNS haemorrhage. Studies have also been done in broader populations with atherothrombotic disease which have shown modest efficacy. However, the cost and the tolerability of the drug may limit its use as a routine antiplatelet agent. Additional studies are needed in South Asian and other populations to further the evidence on its routine applicability.

Acknowledgment and Disclosures

The Stroke Research Programme at International Cerebrovascular Translational Clinical Research and Training Programme (ICT_CRT) at the Aga Khan University is supported by funds from the Award Number D43TW008660 from the Fogarty International Center and the National Institute of Neurologic Disorders and Stroke. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Fogarty International Center or the National Institutes of Health.

Suggested reading

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